

well in a sunny hedge, untrimmed in winter." (Dixson.) A climbing plant with solitary, ovate or lanceolate, coriaceous, strongly reticulate leaflets, which are two to four inches in length. The numerous flowers occur in pairs or rarely three together on pedicels rather longer than the calyx. Native of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia. (Adapted from Bentham, *Flora Australiensis*, vol. 2, p. 246.)

*Kennedya nigricans* (Fabaceae), 45791. From Summer Hill, New South Wales, Australia. Presented by Mr. Hugh Dixon. "*Kennedya nigricans* grows well in my garden which has a rather stiff soil. Will stand 10 degrees F. if not continuous." (Dixon.) A large twining plant usually somewhat pubescent. The broadly ovate leaflets are two to three inches long, and very often only one to each leaf. The deep violet-purple flowers are about 1 inch in length, and are borne in racemes which are shorter than the leaves. The flattened pod is glabrous or slightly pubescent. Habitat, Western Australia. (Adapted from Bentham, *Flora Australiensis*, vol. 2, p. 249.)

*Myrciaria cauliflora* (Myrtaceae), 45750. **Jaboticaba**. From Lavras, Minas Geraes, Brazil. Presented by Mr. B. H. Hunnicutt, Director da Escola Agricola de Lavras. "One of the best indigenous fruits of Brazil, and at the same time one of the most curious and interesting, due to its habit of producing its fruits directly upon the trunk and larger branches. Several species are grown under the name of **jaboticaba** and they are still somewhat confused botanically, but it appears that most of the plants common in cultivation belong either to *M. cauliflora* or *M. jaboticaba*, fruits of the latter being distinguishable from those of the former by the presence of a slender stem. The **jaboticaba** occurs in in southern Brazil both wild and cultivated. It is a very handsome tree, reaching a height of 35 or 40 feet, with a dense dome-shaped crown. The leaves are small, lanceolate, light green in color; flowers white, with four petals and a conspicuous tuft of stamens. The fruits are produced in the greatest abundance, and are the size of large grapes, with a tough, leathery skin, white, juicy pulp of rather acid, aromatic flavor, and 2 to 4 flattened oval seeds. The resemblance between the **jaboticaba** and some of the grapes of the Muscadine group, e.g. **James**, is very striking, not